Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XVII. **Philadelphia, October 7, 1837.** **Whole No. 845.**

D BEAUTY.
er Tonic Pills of Dr. Wm.
ect on the brain and ner-
ring hearts, the insensible
rasz mind, vanish before
ore before the beauty in
The Tonic produces a fa-
ility, indigestion and ta-
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mouth, rumbling noise in
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disturbed sleep, threat-
the brain, and all other
EVANS'S celebrated DR
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of DR. WM. EVANS'
fashion trial restoratives
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to the taste, they ever use
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ectory of those individu-
Wm. Evans, at his office
and at No. 8 North street,
Pa. No. 10 North Sixth
ll limits where his medicine
ed.

Vegetable Pills.
No. 101 south Third street
ecipt.
Brother & Kensington,
open and corrugated.

Castle, Esq.
ensor county, Pa.

Agent for Indiana.

Mother of ...

reduced prices
And when I found
And begg'd him on my bended knee
To bring me back, and cease with me,
He would, in pity, cease to roam.

"I told him how you drove her,
And could not go on peace away
Without her.
I begg'd him, for dear Christ, his sake,
But no! my heart was fit to break.
Mourn! mourn he did
"So, though my tears were blinding me,
I ran back, fast as fast could be,
To come again to you;
And we could find him, I and you!
Who asked no mild'ner what made me fret,
And when I told him true,

"I will go with you, child," he said,
"Glad am I now you told me!"
Mother, he's here hard by!"
Whose then the little tender eye,
The ears, the lips, the hair,
Look'd on with gleaming eye.

But when the dying woman's time
Turned round to mortal pain,
He stopp'd to where she lay:
And kneeling down, knelt over her,
My sister!" let us pray."

But watch'd from their track.

But such man would his young mind,
And lighted on it as engraved,
In accents as clear,
And there, unwearied all, they stood—
It was a touching sight.

That day for mortal pride.

Her raged orphans ringing round,
Her

The royal monster was George the Third. The
widow is related on the authority of the late Gen.
Lee, who well knew part of humble life.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Dyspepsia and Nervousness.

Having been myself a much afflicted subject
the diseases (or a combination of them) which
of this article, I will, for the medicine of
widely circulating paper, to make some
upon the disease which may be of use
thers.

all diseases to which human frame is sub-
ject to be nearly the same in their effects, al-
ough not the most painful, the most distress-
ressing—the most distressing, because it af-
ects the mind more than the body, and be-
ause it is causeless fear and despondency,
ects its complacency without reason at
ho makes the whole of life a burden to
ds the individual sinks, and which he is un-
ble to describe, and which he cannot under-
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Breakfast to consist in bread at least twenty
four hours old; a little cold meat, or cold
crackers, black tea, a little milk or chocolate.
A small quantity of tender veal, steak, or mutton
broiled, good fresh butter, a soft boiled egg, dry
toast—but little of each.

The dinner may consist of the same descrip-
tion of food as the breakfast, with an additional
quantity of the same kind of meat, and clear—
boiled rice with cream—tomatoes, and beets,
stewed apples or peaches.

The supper ought to be light and composed of
mush and milk, cold rice, a little bread, dry
toast—water crackers, fresh butter, and a little
dried beef.

But I am persuaded that the most wholesome
mode of diet, is to eat a small quantity of every
kind of food, and to live with the exercise, and
ed with a larger quantity of that which is most
digestible.

As regards *sleep*, go to bed before ten, rise at
five or at furthest six, be on a hard bed or one
with few feathers, according to the season, and
have the mattress—straw, chaff, or mattress much the best,
and but two sheets.

Exercise, never to be taken with a full sto-
mach, but on getting out of bed before anything
be taken before breakfast, and then through the
day, at proper intervals, but never to be taken
eating—great care ought to be observed that the
person in taking exercise does not fatigue him-
self, which is a common occurrence with many.

Of the different kinds of exercise it is said
that riding on horseback is the best, and next to
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walking comes next, and next to walking is
riding is very good. Indeed I would undertake
to say that a person afflicted with the disease
mentioned, should ride on horseback for the pur-
pose of exercising, for two hours in the day, if
nothing than in any other way, and that a few
months of steady and constant use of such exer-
cising in the summer season particularly, would
in a great measure, if not entirely, put to flight
stages of the disease effect it completely—but
this travelling ought if possible to be on a horse
of a good gait, which may generally be
found in a stage—all travelling at night to be
avoided if possible—and the person least in a state
of fatigue, the person ought to be by a day, pay-
ing great attention to his diet, and to the
proper condition of the stomach and bowels—
nor do I doubt that in the first stages of the dis-
ease the use of chalybeate waters, accompanied
with active exercise in the open air, would be
of vast advantage, and the cold-bath—but these
waters as also the use of the warm bath, which
is said to be very beneficial, I never have
touched without the advice of a physician—I
have heard of but one instance of a person with
dyspepsia, who with care in diet, have restored
it entirely by the daily use of a small quantity of
rhubarb.

The dyspepsia, if not checked in its first ad-
vances, or in its second stage, will in time be-
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sequences—though slow, and by rather stealth
into the nervous system—the nerves of the stom-
ach and extremities pass through the spinal
body which strengthen the nerves, invigorate the
mood. In a word every function of the body is
much deranged in its operations, all the other
parts of the system, as well as those immediately
the stomach and derive their support from it,
should be insensibly affected—the whole con-
dition of the nervous system is of immense con-
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terary men—when the latter is engaged deeply
with an individual, who for many years, and
until lately was in the enjoyment of a fair share
a respectable professional standing with exten-
sive and lucrative practice, and with a view to
political advancement, surrounded by a large
circle of respectable connexions, with quite a
competency, and who by close application to
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completely deranged his nervous system, but
he now declares himself (although young almost
enough to be considered) as incapable of a
portion of business and reputable life, accord-
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distinguished standing in society, have been
blasted in his own estimation, and he is now
around him to make him happy, in a miserable
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first talents and education in the country re-
with great rapidity in their powers of action,
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exertions of mind and body brought a shattered
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more men of talents, destroyed by this disease
than by all others together, except those brought
by intemperance—but the mind, in spite of bad
health, are too ready to believe that the alleged
shattered state of the body is owing to the
reality, but merely to imagination, and are
ready to attribute to imaginary causes, what
this is a very great mistake, for the causes which
in the dyspeptic person create great uneasiness
itself through the medium of the nervous system
to the disease, so say that effects the body
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It seems to be agreed that the causes of this
sad distressing disease are to be found—1. In self
negligence in those gratifications which have
ordered the digestive organs—2. Indolence
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The disease seldom, if ever, attacks the per-
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Capital error amongst those who bring this dis-
upon themselves, consists in the fact that
the persons who have enjoyed good health,
no difference in food as regards digestion,
they are liable to become confirmed in the
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some hand I would from my experience, ad-
those who have been in the habit of living
strong food, not to abandon it suddenly for
diet, for this sinks the whole system, and
would be sufficient to injure a person in good
health, but such a person might rather eat less
strong and heavy food, and more that is light
and digestible, taking more exercise, and in
this way keep up the whole system.

In regard to diet, I believe it is universally
agreed that that which is most indigestible, and
consequently most injurious in a weak stomach,
consists in fat and oily substances, especially fat
pork, cheese, melted butter, cake butter, &c. in
warm bread and cakes. The excessive use of
all of which disorder the stomach, fill the head with
unpleasant fumes, and in the use of all spontaneous
liquors.

The individual ought to have his meals at re-
gular intervals, and it appears to be agreed
among medical men that the regimen to be ob-
served ought to resemble the following:

Breakfast to consist in bread at least twenty
four hours old; a little cold meat, or cold
crackers, black tea, a little milk or chocolate.
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broiled, good fresh butter, a soft boiled egg, dry
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An Incident of the Revolution.

BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

* * * * The morning dawned on the unfortunate Hale's confinement just as he had committed to his soul and secured the notes he had ventured his life to obtain. He knew that he gazed on the blessed sunlight, for the last time forever. He felt that in a few hours, a portion of the beautiful earth, now spread out so gloriously, would be lying a cold mass on his bosom.

He knew this, and his heart cramped like a diseased thing within him. He thought of his parents in their bereaved loneliness; of his betrothed in her broken-hearted grief, and again a supreme love with sorrowing tenderness. Perceiving that a letter unseen glimmered down upon his face, the lady contrived to twist herself aside, so as to intercept it, and having done this little act of kindness, she began to feel like a mother to him.

"Providence seems to have laid him here," she whispered to herself, "and I have been suspected also to be his father to find him, after our despondency in our cousin's son. Methinks I can see a likeness to my departed Henry. He shall be waken him!"

"The vital purpose!" said the merchant, hesitating. "We know nothing of the youth's character, sir."

"That open countenance!" replied his wife, in the same hushed voice, yet earnestly. "This interference!"

While these whispers were passing, the sleeper's heart did not beat, nor did he even become agitated, nor his features betray the least change. Yet Fortune was busily at work over him, but ready to let fall a burthen of gold. The old merchant had left the room, and with his wife, sought, except a distant relative, with whose conduct he was dissatisfied. In this relative, a young officer, he had every right than to set the magistrate, and awaken a young man, whose only crime, if guilt existed privately with friends. Britain gold had purchased the persuasive eloquence of a cutler's sparkling wine, like "molten rubies or liquid amber, and brimmed to the lips of the young officers, who, surrounded by many uniforms, surrounded by wax and wine, revelled on the brink of intoxication. Every now and then a burst of merriment or gleeful chorus, when a servant entered with information that a female had arrived at the outer gate with a flag of truce, and demanded an interview with Gen. Howe.

A haughty smile curled the Englishman's lip, as he addressed an Aid-de-camp. "What trick is this, sir? Is it a spy coming out under the extremities, indeed, when they send us a woman! Ready now her little feature was dilating, the bosom. She turned aside into the shelter of the maple tree, and with a young man's modesty, she replied by the spring! Blushing, as red as any rose, that she should have intruded into a gentleman's room, and with a look of fear sought her escape on tiptoe. But, there was peril near her, in the sleeper. A romance had been woven during over-ideal—buzz, buz, buzz—now among the leaves, now lighting on the stripes of sunshine, and now lost in the settling on the vivid of David Swan. The young man's eyes opened slowly. As free-hearted as she was innocent, the girl attacked the intruder with her handkerchief, brushed him soundly, and drove him from beneath the maple shade. But, he was not to escape her. Curious as a passionate desires, he yearned to sweet, and she was the only female creature at the fortified stranger, for whom she had been battling with a dragon in the air.

The sunshine that made her heart desolate. Not a word was spoken by the group that surrounded the festive table! the merry smile was quenched on the warm lips of each gay soldier. What a lo looked on the young American, who stood before them in the beautiful majesty of her grief. How advanced with stately politeness to receive her, but she shrank from his approach, and with steady dignity, requested that she might be conducted to the presence of Howe.

Where was evidently surprised at the nature of the petition, but courteously answered that it could not be granted! Captain Hale having already been tried before day!

"Yet surely he might be disinterred!" persisted she, eagerly stepping forward—then seeming to feel that she had betrayed too much interest. "You will not refuse his old parents a last look upon the face of their son; if you are a father, you cannot be so cruelly deaf to humanity."

"I am not the sexton or the wife of the deceased, that you thus ungratefully ask for his remains!" replied he, smiling, but with a slight frown. "Neither am I a father, but I can understand the question had been unlocked.

A young officer paying her fulsome, landed her a chair. She sat down, and was embracing the Aid-de-camp, and was about to commence a thing of laced scarlet and spurs, and, touching her white neck with the top of his opulent finger, demanded, "if she were neither the wife nor the sister of the handsome rebel, what else could she be, unless it was a sweet lover?"

The blood flashed into the marble cheek of the insulted girl, like a sudden sunset, but without answering him she turned to Gen. Howe and said—

"I expected at least to be secure, but I find myself insulted. I request an answer to my petition, and liberty to withdraw."

Howe, turning upon the accompaniment a look of stern anger, and then turning to Sarah he said, in a smooth suavity of manner—

"Young lady, I regret that it is not in my power to grant your request. The remains of such have been disposed of according to law or custom, and must not be disturbed. I shall be extremely happy to grant you, but in this, as I have said, I am entirely out of my power."

"I will ask about to speak again, but with a bow of dismissal, he requested the young officer to lead her to the door. Sarah arose with a look in which she came. Sarah shrunk from the grasp of the young officer, and with her trembling limbs needed support, and walked silently to the door, but just as she was about to enter the boat, he found that a letter had been dropped.

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FOREIGN ITEMS.

Grand Dinner.—A great contest is to be given to the Queen of England, by the city of London, at Guild Hall, the cost of which will be more than $100,000.

Ibrahim Pacha is qualifying himself to succeed his father. He was about to send Mr. Camille Turlot, formerly editor of the Egyptian Monitor, on a diplomatic mission to France.

The celebrated Arabic and hypocrite, the Abbe de la Menais, has left Paris for Rome, to enter the Palestine monastery to do penance for his sins.

Among the distingue's murdered in the revolt at Palermo, was Comte de Campo Franco; father-in-law of the ehaste Duchess de Berri.

The total population of New South Wales is 77,096, of which the convicts number 33,284 males, and 9,577 females. There are in the entire population about double the number of Protestants to Catholics, 477 Jews, and 100 Pagans.

The Cholera has shown itself at Venice, Trieste, Lyons, Marseilles, Berlin, Breslaf, and probably in Rome.

The duties in the crown of England, paid by the Irish nation, for the year 1836, on the article of Whiskey, amounted to 2,300,000 pounds.

There are two steamers of over 600 horse power, that ply regularly between Dunkirk and Havre. Time, 15 to 18 hours.

No less than 145,000 persons visited in June, the galleries of Versailles, so richly filled with an historical museum of France, that are open to the public.

Its illumination, ball, and other ceremonies, was given by the Marquis of Negro, in his chateau of La Viletta, near Genoa, July 26th, on the occasion of inaugurating the bust of the immortal Columbus.

The London Cockneys manifest their ebullitions of loyalty, by the cry of " Victoria forever."

A Deserted City.—The Antwerp Journal of Commerce says: "There are eight hundred houses in this city uninhabited." What a commentary on bad government.

Delights of a Soldier's Life.—A young private of the 16th Lancers, whose his friends are at Hounslow barracks, in despair at being unable to purchase his discharge.

A playroom in Scotland has performed the feat of making a new lip for a boy. He cut a portion of skin from the boy's neck and bringing it up, stitched it neatly to the missing skin, so as to form a substitute for the lip he had lost.

From the Sandwich Islands.—A letter dated Oahu, May 29, says — " This place is in an uproar in consequence of an insult to the British flag recently perpetrated by the natives, in the seizure of two Calloons upon the Island on rebellious grounds. The flag was publicly hurnt in the street.

Mr. Bell Stephens, in his work "The Basque Provinces," estimates that " seventy thousand persons have already fallen on both sides during the war began in Spain, about four years ago, scarcely a man of forty years of age is now to be seen in the Carlist ranks here. The great majority are between 17 and 25."

Mrs. Sutherland, of Mercrow, Surry, has presented to the University of Oxford, 18,500 prints and drawings, being in illustration of Clarendon and Burnet's Histories, in 61 volumes, to be placed in the Bodleian Library.

Balloon.—Notwithstanding the fatal issue of Mr. Cocking's aronautic experiment, the proprietors of the Vauxhall Gardens have had an application from a gentleman, for permission to go up with their balloon, and descend from the height of 10,000 feet, in a parachute of his own invention.

Improvement in Glass.—A manufacturer near Dewsbury, has discovered an improvement in the manufacture of glass, rendering it so pliable that they can make a cloth of the finest texture. They have pieces of this glass two and half yards long, and from nine inches to thirty-five inches in breadth; they have also made some very fine lustre bead dresses or ornaments, from the material.

At the royal arsenal, Woolwich, there are nearly 24,000 pieces of ordnance, of the above number, about 3,000 are of gun metal, and the remaining 21,000 of iron. The mass of destruction is divided into pieces of 262 different materials and lengths. There are also in the arsenal nearly three millions of cannon balls and bowl shells.

Hackney Coaches of Paris.—There are at present employed in Paris 1,775 cabriolets de remise, 100 fiacres, 756 cabriolets de place, and 400 omnibuses—making 3,031 public conveyances. Each gaming upon an average 15 francs per day, gives a total of 26,865 francs per diem, and 21,453,360 francs per annum.

Mr. Grimond, the celebrated author of the famous one thousand lie, is at present near Paris, the victim to atrocious attacks of gout. His limbs no longer carry the lean of his tenements, yet he will indulge in his choice rich dishes, and keeps a sharp look out on the latest news from the Paris Cuisine.

Mr. Dupont d'Urville, commandant of the French Exploring Expedition, writes from Toulon that he is highly pleased with the equipments of the Astrolabe and Zelee, and expected to sail from Toulon Sept. 1st. In five months he hopes to be in the frozen circle of the South Zone.

The news of the insurrectionary movements in Spain, caused a disturbance in the town of Leghin, in Romania, wherein a conflict between the democrats and liberals, resulted in the death of two persons, when the riot was quelled by the Austrian Grenadiers.

A late Harre paper mentions that a distressing accident had occurred at Brighton, in which Mr. Mortimon, a distinguished merchant, had his life. He was driving home at his own, so seriously that he died the following morning without being able to give any explanation of the cause of the accident. He was the grandson of the same owner to Hamburgh. He owned 20 ships.

The royal museum of ancient arms and armor at Paris, is becoming a place of great attractions. There are 4,000 specimens of every description, all regularly classified. Among others, the armour of Francis the first, complete, and well preserved armour of very great perfection.

A large number also of Turkish arms are ordered by the Parisians during the three days.

Fete of Potsrda.—The following singular and unmeaned appears painted on a board, and placed on a house in the strand, London: " In memory of Prince ——, having been sadly neglected by his parents, guardians, and friends, and particularly deserted by his tutor, this house is to be let or sold. A annual practitioner may be entered for sing lessons, and be taught on terms no patients.

A man was lately tried in the royal court at Guernsey, for stealing, and sentenced to be transported to England, for the term of 14 years. Instead of being removed to the Hulks, and made to work out, his term, the Governor, considering that the convict ought to have the benefit of his sentence, and there set him loose on the beach.

The new *Carriere Drivers* are patented in England, by the name of a boy named Dodger, who was so injured, on the bridge of the Hotel de Ville, a carriage backwards, that amputation of his leg has become necessary, has recovered of the injury and proprietor of the vehicle 1000 francs.

M. A. Legrand, of Paris, says the number of persons exported from France, last year, was from two millions in 1812, increased in 1822 to near fifty-five millions. In 1824, ninety and a half millions. In 1825, seventy-five millions were exported to England; 60,000 to Belgium; 49,096 to the United States, and the rest to Spain, Italy and Switzerland. In Paris everybody eats over 150 grams a day, so that the real of France over seven millions are consumed.

Mme. Mars, now certainly not far from 65 years of age, is still the reigning youthful star of the boulevard theatres. Her version of her daughter Fanchon, the queen of the Grasshoppers, is one of the most delightful and great scenes from Tartuffe down. She carried back the whole of this lady's check, and due the credit for it. A few weeks since she personated her name up for "L'Ecole des Vieillards," and the afterpiece of "La Suite d'un Bal Masque.

A Second Elizabeth.—It is related of Queen Victoria that having expressed a wish to appear in one of the highest situations about her court, Miss Fenkinson, a young lady of the land Liverpool, who had been a persons friend of the Monarch from earliest youth, is being informed that the coming half to the court, was formally exhibited to be entitled to the honor, the Queen said with energy: " Then I will make her do."

The Duchess of 80, Alianis has left to her young husband 10,000 pounds per annum, the house in which Sir Francis Burdett, formerly lived, and a country seat at Highgate. The bulk of her property is left to the youngest daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, whose lady is a relation of Mr. Canning. Lord Jocelyn is appointed on the London stage, being then Miss Mellon, in 1795, lived with Mr. Coutts as his mistress till 1815, when he married her, on the death of his first wife, and after his death married the Duke of St. Albans, in 1827.

Bank of England Shin Plaster.—The London Morning Herald says:—" The original of the following very curious document was recently shown at the bank of England and examined in the committee room, where the books to be searched, ascertained that it was really and truly issued and subscribed." No. 1[illegible] promise to pay Mr. Thomas Cotton or bearer, the sum of eighteen. London, the 9th May, 1726.

In the regulator of the royal artillery at Woolwich, a large cannon is exhibited, which is a very great curiosity, having been produced by the burning of 17. Bank of England notes, when they were called in and cash payments resumed.— The issue of 1L notes had been, for small sums persons to their being called in, at the rate of 180,000 daily. To burn this immense mass of paper money, an oven was constructed, and the process of destruction was carried on under the superintendence of an officer appointed for the purpose, for thirteen months, the issue of notes to the oven being exactly 144,000 daily. The cinder of the notes, which is of a purple hue, is enclosed in a glass case.

Prodigious Increase of Paper.—Mr. M. J. Burnel, the eminent engineer, speaks as follows, respecting the paper machine of Messrs. Fourdrinier, the extensive English manufacturers: " I chessaier that it is one of the most splendid specimens of the age, considering what it does, and what it is capable of doing. When I say it makes 1,000 sheets of paper in one day, that is to say, the machines altogether, it appears a monstrous thing; but unless I exemplify it by something like a fact, that the 200 machines that exist can make as many miles of paper, and multiply that by 280, it will be 1,600 miles. Now this is really prodigious; it should at the same time be borne in mind, that this is not a thing that will glut the market; but is consumed daily."

The certificates for 10 cents, issued by the City Corporation, are transformed to notes of 20 cts. Should the Queen of Spain not like this, the deception is easily detected by holding the paper up to the light.

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We have heard of several instances where the ladies have been robbed of their best pieces of their persons, besides being subjected to insult.

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A German Theatre has been opened in Coates street, N. L. which is well spoken of, by those, who are competent to judge.

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Mr. Ivers is about forty years of age, six feet high, stout made, light complexion, and quick & speech and expression.

Horticultural Exhibitions are becoming more frequent, and promise to be productive of great benefit, in order to the taste of the people, for beautiful display of plants and flowers, now being made at Richmond, the new city of the suburbs, and we have received, most fine of the recent exhibition at Philadelphia.

A treaty for the purchase of the lands belonging to the Stock Indians, has been concluded at Washington, by Governor Cass, Secretary of War, and the delegation of that tribe; consisting of three. The treaty was to be formally signed on the 25th inst. The consideration is to pay the Indians one million of dollars.

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Alderman Badger all knowledge of the

Saturday Evening Post.

OCTOBER 7, 1837.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Lines addressed to a Snow Drop; and a Fragment by N. are under consideration.

The communication of Buonsparte will be considered.

Correspondents would do well, to divide their productions into paragraphs.

PHILADELPHIA NEWS.

A gentleman passing down Second street on Friday evening the 29th, with a pistol in his pocket, by some accident the trigger caught in his clothing. The load was discharged, and the leg consequently much injured.

Many of the #3 certificates purporting to be issued by the City Treasurer, are now in circulation, being altered. The #3 is engraved, the printing of the original note is preserved, and the new figures are plastered over the erasure.

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Alderman Badger all knowledge of the identified as the property of Messrs. Wilhard & Co. had been purchased by him of Marks. He has pursued by vexation & quibble and is a man of good address, that the fellow likely to ensnare the incautious and unwary into a purchase of his stolen commodities; immediately proceeded to the store and got unknown information thereof. Many other persons who have made like purchases, on the first intimation of the enquiry of the fellow Marks, have done the same likewise. The loss sustained by Messrs. Wilhanks & Co. is estimated at $300.

A Good Sign.—On Saturday evening week Sanderson's Hotel, Philadelphia, the trunk of a Mr. Terry was robbed of four thousand dollars, in bank bills, principally notes.

Some persons saw the robbers rummaging the trunk in Mr. Terry's room, but found him the occupant of the room, and made no particular enquiry. The trunk was broken open, the notes and pistol were also stolen, with some papers; the papers were returned to Mr. Terry by post. The notes were payable at the Bank of Commerce, Mr. Francher's, 182 Broadway, N. York, and has been sent to that city, and every probably might be remedied by a little experience in the manufacture.—*Journal of Fa. Ingenuity.*

Atrocious Cruelty.—The Newark Eagle mentions that on Saturday last, a fine looking bay horse, the property of Mr. Lloyd, which he intended to be unable to eat or drink. On examination it was found that the tongue of the animal had been cut off near the root and the wound was quite raw and bleeding. The poor animal sadly scoundrel who would commit such a deed. Such an act is a disturbance of the electrical equilibrium, and accordingly repeated the experiment, and found that the tongue of a republican horse was observed alternately, upon presenting the thumb or finger on the same hand.

The Legislature of Ohio has wisely passed a law requiring all owners of coaches to provide them with two good lamps, under a penalty of ten dollars for each one that shall be found out for every omission to do so at any time for the space of forty-eight hours. By the same law a penalty of five dollars is imposed on all coachdrivers who shall permit their coaches to be driven without some lighted lamp during dark nights, and every owner who shall return in his employ, after receiving written notice of the fact under oath, a driver who has been convicted in a like by a fine of five dollars for every day he shall be retained.—This legislation is worthy of imitation, and if similar laws were generally passed and strictly enforced, much advantage would arise to the community in the prevention of many lives by carelessness and vicious habits on the part of coachmen and the disarrangement of that description of public conveyances.

More Sacrilege.—A gentleman at Holmesburg writes us as follows:—C. S. Getz.

Sir,—Early on the night of the 30th inst. some villains or villains broke into All Saints Church, Holmesburg, and robbed the Poor Box. They obtained entrance by cutting through the shutter and removing the fastening of one of the windows, stole two quarto Bibles belonging to the congregation, placed, the one, in the pulpit, the other on the reading desk.—One of the Bibles was nearly new, and was bound in crimson and gilt edge, and had the name of the Church written on it. The other was old, and had the name of the Church written on it in several places.

Notice to the detection of the thief has yet been discovered. I am induced, therefore, to write this communication to your paper, and request you to publish it, in order that, if possible, the recovery of the books and the detection of the thief. Some books have been found secreted by some brokers, who will be honest enough to give information, on proper application at the church, notice of the circumstance, or if they are not yet prosecuted, may bring the offender to justice.—*Bulletin.*

Melancholy Accident.—Four men were drowned between Last Boston and Rhode Island. A party of gentlemen, consisting of seven or eight, were lounging, engaged on the Eastern Rail Road, when one of them proposed to swim across, left the embankment on the Rhode Island side, in a small skiff, to cross a distance of 300 feet to the embankment on the other side. The skiff not being calculated to carry more than four or five persons, upset, and the occupants were left to the rapidity of the current, soon washed off of the boat which was capsized, and were all soon but three got to the shore. The head reason and two men, and the two visitors were lost. The bodies have not yet been recovered. It is understood that the Directors of the Rail Road Company have offered a reward for the recovery of the above accident, they directed the engineer to inquire into the circumstances of the death of the deceased workmen with a view, to having proper pecuniary assistance afforded to them immediately.

The name of the master mason who perished, is Samuel Lee. The names of the others we have not learned.

The following particulars of the commerce of the United States with England, are derived from the Boston Transcript.

Gardiner, Sept. 12.—The new England brig Ann Eliza, Capt. J. P. M. and is now discharging a cargo of coal from Liverpool, at this port. She has also on board 500 tons of coal for Augusta, and "muttering lamb curses against Mr. Ellis, the owner, who has refused to pay the salvage, with the air of a disinterested person.—*Mobile Register.*

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Bread Stirrer.

A Sudden Death.—Mr. Nicholas Reyno of New York, died suddenly on Saturday last, suddenly a few days since, under the following circumstances. He was at the house of Mr. Ellis, attended a preservation against danger, between the hours of 10 and 11.

The New England last in an east position, and the wind blowing fresh, the ship was rolling about her guards. Active exertions are making to raise her, and find her to a place of safety, and in about five minutes she sunk, and was lost. Mr. Ellis was in the hold at the time of the blow and the rush of the water, so to fire flats beam the point, where the new ship was lying, and the crew and their baggage, were landed in safety. The ship was insured for $15,000, and the cargo for $20,000. A long had been placed near the extremity of the jetty, and the vessel was in the act of leaving it, when she struck upon a rock, and in a few minutes sunk. The crew and passengers were all saved.

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Dreadful Rencounter.—It has become our painful duty to state that an affray of violence has occurred in our city recently, which has created much community, which resulted in the immediate death of one of the parties. On Saturday last, a respectable lady of Bardstown, and the second the left arm of the other. After firing his first pistol, Brouson threw it at the deceased and struck him on the head, and it is said fractured his scull. Brown on receiving the last shot instantly fell, and although he lingered for some hours, he never spoke. Brouson immediately surrendered himself to the authorities, and on a hearing of the cause before the Commissioners of special bail on Monday morning, was bound over to answer, at our next court to the charge of manslaughter.—*Louisville Herald.*

The Nantucket Silk Man.—*New England Silk Manufactures.*—The display of silks at the Boston Fair is truly magnificent, and indicates the highest honour on the industry and enterprise of the manufacturers. The display of silks at the

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, October 7, 1837.

TRAVELLING AGENCIES.

Mr. Wm. T. Copeland has started on a collection tour through Maryland and Virginia, with bills from this office. Our patrons will oblige us by settling their subscriptions due, and rendering such assistance in the course of his vocation, as may be in their power.

Mr. Thomas Lenox, is engaged on a similar tour, through the state of New York. Our friends will please make such arrangements as will not cause delay in the progress of his tour.

SLEIGH AGAINST INFIDELITY.

On Thursday the 28th ult. a discussion commenced, at the Temperance Hall, between a certain Dr. Sleigh, and a Mr. Hutchinson on the evidences of the Christian Religion. As regards the efforts of Dr. Sleigh, our opinion is now what it always has been, to wit, the science consisting in disputes with the view of putting money in his own pocket. As to the cause of genuine christianity ever being benefitted by such nicely drawn distinctions as the present ones, we very much doubt. An honest man who wishes light upon this subject, would go nearer find-say by a sample perusal of the *New Testament*, than by any metaphysical harangue that could possibly be made. Of Mr. Pumroy we know nothing, except the impugnantur, which mankind have universally received from the earliest times, and which admit of *absolute* demonstration in a way much better adapted to the understand, than that resorted to by the opponent. We are clearly of the sentiment that the community should frown on these exhibitions, and not permit mountebanks to monopolize the religion longer to be insulted. The christian religion requires no such defenders as Dr. Sleigh. It would seem that the people of America were indeed, what Europe has styled them, when they must take foreign adventurers as the advocates of what they hold dear. The Scotch critic said, who ever read an American book? shall we perpetuate the reproach.

We perceive that Williams, the English conjurist, has made a transit to New York, where he proposes to practice the same plan which proved partially successful in this city, namely, obtain a small sum in ready cash. As to prescribing gratis for the poor, we know an instance where a demand was made by the "Doctor" for *one hundred dollars*, to be paid in anticipation, by an individual whose means were very limited.—The gullability of mankind is excessive.

We are happy to learn that the young lady, who some months since, executed some beautiful specimens of *bas-reliefs* sculpture in this city, is about to visit us with some improved Designs, the product of her diligent attention to the perfection of the art. Mr. Philadelphia has constructed an exact miniature view of the Exchange, and Girard Bank, which were pronounced highly finished by those who inspected them.

She is now engaged upon some classic views of ancient architecture, together with Designs of the United States Bank, and Colleges, and other of our public institutions. Among her collection, we notice a view of Landreth's Nursery, which is said to be a perfect gem, in particularly faithful in execution. These models in *basso-relievo*, are new to this country, and the fair artist therefore, is the only possessor of the recipe for arranging the compound, compressing the plaster used. As specimens of native taste and skill they are deserving of commendation, and our citizens should be gratified in sustaining Miss Boland in her exertions to introduce so beautiful a feature into the fine arts of this country.

She purposes exhibiting her collection of views in this city shortly.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Congress will probably adjourn about the 16th of the present month, and the question naturally arises, what is the state and prospect of belief of the country. They have been in session four weeks, and nothing has been done, or proposed for the mitigation of the embarrassing arrassments—no measure has been started having this object in view. Our own candid impression is, that nothing will be done in the slightest degree beneficial to the country, for as long as the members of Congress are governed by local interests, and are led by the hope of political power, or suffer the prospect of executive patronage to blind their better judgment, the nation will suffer. The people themselves are resolutely have to apply the appropriate remedy, and that which the exercise of supreme unsass to bring about, never will and never did exist in any commercial country. A metallic currency, a judicious system of banking, and substantive promissory notes, would go for very little in a trading community. A redundancy of the precious metals is no criterion of the real wealth of a nation, the true standard is the productions it exhibits. The resources of our government are unfailing, millions are poured into the treasury, while that increases the credit of the country be maintained! Why should the government stand aloof, and calmly look on the surrounding distress, when it has only to speak, and the mighty evil is dispelled!

The only measures likely to be brought forward are these:

1st. An issue of Treasury paper to the amount of ten millions.

2nd. A postponement of the fourth instalment of the surplus deposit.

3rd. A purchase of specie from the banks, as intimated in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury.

4th. Making the public functionaries collectors, and depositaries of the public monies, which in all cases are to be collected in gold or silver.

5th. An extension of time on duty bonds.

6th. A bill to revoke the charters of the banks in the district of Columbia.

These are all the measures likely to be proposed, which we are able to discover by the multitudinous language which issues from the floor of Congress. Of their propriety it becomes us not to speak, but it is right and proper the people should know what their representatives are doing. Could our pages but reach them, several this, hamels your political hostilities, regard your country as a common home, whose prosperity is the duty of all to promote, and that right thing be done, though the heavens should fall.

SAVAGE EXPERIMENT.

It appears from letters received from St. Louis, that the government have at length succeeded in persuading about 500 Sioux to go, Delaware, and Cherokee country, on the head of the Florida campaign. Whoever was the author of this diabolical scheme deserves, and ought to receive that punishment which the enormity of the action, and humanity worth preserving. It admits the incompetency of the United States with all its resources, and extended population to hold in check a few, very few of the sons of the forest. That horrible offence so eloquently repulsed in the English House of Lords, by the noble Chatham, is now more than ever perpetrated. So far from endeavouring as becomes a Christian people, to allay the barbarity and sanguinary fury of Indian warfare, and appeal is made to the worst passions of men, who think it glory ruthlessly to destroy, and savagely to massacre their foes. Every christian, every patriot, and every philanthropist should solemnly enter his protest against this brutal measure. A measure evidently intended for the destruction of both parties, and which must inevitably end in the extinction of the Sioux. Let the government of the United States be exempt from the guilt of this unnatural crime.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

Mr. Stone has published a small volume giving an account of his observations on the subject of animal magnetism. There are many persons in Europe, who are making strong efforts, to establish the theory of a sort of magnetic power in the human body. The system of Mesmer has found able advocates, and zealous proselytes who pretended publicly to work miracles. In the year 1784 Dr. Franklin and others were appointed to examine this doctrine, who afterwards condemned it in their report as an imposition. At Paris, and in Germany the disciples of Mesmer were prominent among the medical censors of the day. But very lately the exploded theory has been revived with a fresh and strange impulse.

A Frenchman of the name of Poyen, gave a course of lectures at Boston, on this subject, during the winter of 1835, and having found two good subjects for experiment, continued to excite the public curiosity. Thence it spread to Providence, and to various of the principal towns of New England, where not only the superstitious and the ignorant, but men of science and learning declared themselves converts to the doctrine of a magnetic influence of the human body.

A Paris paper, (Le Commerce, Aug. 11th,) relates that a child designed to have extracted a molar tooth from its mouth, and that while it was in a magnetic sleep without causing the slightest pain. Before the academy he persuaded in the experiment, and gave rise to a considerable discussion, a committee was appointed composed of various members of the academy, some friendly and others opposed to the existence of Animal Magnetism. There was an unanimous judgment against the whole theory.

The doctrine of Animal Magnetism is now received in France, and the health of many such of our readers as have not seen the publications on the subject we premise a short explanation. The object of the animal magnetic operation is to obtain permission from the person experimented on, and then if the individual be willing, passing hands in the next step, all that is required of him is to remain in a state of meditation. Col. Stone was introduced to a distinguished physician, who had the art, and in whose family there was a young lady who had been the subject of some experiments. Her name is Miss Bracket, of Mass.

This young lady having been put into the magnetic sleep, Col. Stone took her by the hand, and went with her to New York. She described accurately the towns through which they passed, and when they arrived at the house of Col. Stone she visited the kitchen, study, parlors, breakfast rooms of Col. Stone's house. The pictures were not described in their order, because as she said he saw them as well as she did, when however, the physician took her hand, and the Colonel resigned it, she described in the order that the pictures were placed, and mentioned the very pictures before only mentioned.

The Colonel gave her a letter carefully sealed, desiring her to read it in a mesmeric state. She retained the letter until the next morning, and then returned it with the seal undisturbed, but the words written with correctly given. She assured him that she could not read it at dinner altogether unaccountable on any principles of philosophy now acknowledged.

The Colonel has a fine picture before the public, and the veracity of this gentleman is unimpeached, though like all other men, he may be mistaken. He has published a statement of the matter, without exerting any system for the explanation of the facts. We are notwithstanding unbelievers, and cannot but think there is deception in the matter. We are willing to be candid personal, as it is written in the full persuasion that the events set forth are true.

CREDULITY.

A correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, very gravely inquires, whether a horse hair thrown into water, will become a living, independent animal. He says a respectable minister of the gospel has assured him that the statement in question is true, that the hairs thus treated become small eels or snakes. We often remark that we are willing to be instructed, and respectfully suggest whether ministers of the gospel are necessarily infallible in matters of science.

LITERARY HUMBUG.

It has become a practice among the proprietors of Magazines and Periodicals, to advertise prizes for the best tale, poem, &c. with the understanding that all the articles offered may be retained. Hence they are able to procure a variety of articles, which costs them nothing; inexperience is kept up of encouraging literary talent, but the effect pro'uced is precisely the reverse, the cause of sound literature is injured, and jealous, hostile feelings are created among writers, which is subversive of the best interests of literature. We are willing to pay for what we get, illustrating the absurdity of this plan. The Editor of the Ladies Companion, seriously proposed that the author of the best poem offered for publication would guarantee to him the said prizes before hand. The double advantage thus gained is obvious.

PHRENOLOGY.

The editor of the New Era, published in New York, has been indulging a vein of what may be called, in, ungallant strain, in a series of lectures delivered by Dr. Thomas Sewall of Washington, in opposition to Phrenology. The editor charges the Doctor with gross ignorance, and with having made a mockery of the science. Not of acquaintance with the chief facts of anatomy. The observations of the Era are not adapted to those much light on the subject.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

It is with reluctance we notice this subject, and feel ourselves called on, to discuss particulars to us, peculiarly offensive. We have visited the theatre frequently of late, and found that during the present season, and that for the same rule reason, that it is not our wish to be embraced with the same walls with the most degraded assemblage of human beings. The moral character of the water is of a deeper die, and the stains are daily finding on him almost to a certainty. He is recognized. The bright West is adorned with a blended light and shade of exquisite beauty, the variegated tints so delicately contrasted, caused fail to excite the admiration of those who have the power of appreciating the works of God.

Then the sun burnishes with his parting rays the distant hills, whose green summits are mingled with clouds, completing a picture of unsurpassed magnificence. The inhabitants of the city, in the advancement of every social enterprise.

It is at this period, when the objects of past experience are about to be left, and new, of interest, and hazardous adventure is about to be attempted, that the heart is most susceptible of feeling, and the advance a wild waste of waters. Of those we are about to leave, how many shall return to tell the tale, and the storm and the tempest what dangers may not cause. Many are the hearts that will ever return, how many of our former associates will be found sleeping in the grave, and their deeds of charity and virtue have passed from the memory of man as a summer cloud before the Sun.

The scene is about to change, the white sand on the shore will no longer glitter, the summer flowers no longer greet the eye, for a season we are separated from the world of mankind. The smooth ocean assumes a ruder aspect, the swelling surge announces our proximity to the tempestuous regions, the mariner's eye, the color of the water is of a deeper die, and the taline species floating on the surface warns us that danger

THE GLOBE.

Variety's the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

LIBERAL.—A coach smith in Baltimore offers a reward of 3 cents, and a basket of cinders for the recovery of a runaway apprentice.

An indifferent theatrical dancer at New York boasts that "if he cannot dance landscape, he can dance *all feed strong.*—*Boston Post.*

GOING TOGETHER.—"I wonder that you will smoke segars," said an elderly maid to a clergyman, "for I believe tobacco and rum generally go together." "I wonder how you dare to be a woman," replied Sanpiece, "since women and rum generally go together."

POWER OF CIVILITY.—Duchatelet, a French writer, mentions a physician who restored order to one of the most troublesome lunatic hospitals in Paris by simply touching his hat, as a salute to the inmates, whenever he entered a ward.

ANECDOTE.—At Barnsley, in England, a workman who was turning a large roller for a calender for printing muslin, was stopped all at once by his employer, who told him in an angry tone, "that he saw clearly that he perceived his own round about way to that which he had pointed out to him." "To be sure I do, master," answered the mechanic quietly, "for if I didn't work in a round about way yed never have yr roller finished."

BENEFIT OF MARRIAGE.—Dr. Casper of Berlin, from a number of statistical returns and tables, which he has taken much pain to collect and prepare, has come to the conclusion that three years less of married men are longer than the lives of those who remain single.

I CHEWS WHEN I SMOKE.—Why do you use so much tobacco?" said a gentleman to another the other evening, at a whist party. "Because I chews," was the witty reply.

A Reverend sportsman was once boasting of his infallible skill in finding a hare. "If," said a quaker who was present, "I were a hare, I would take my seat in a place where I should be sure of not being disturbed by thee from the first of January to the last of December." "Why, where would you go?" "Into a church."

Francis I. of France was the first monarch who introduced ladies at his court. He said, in a style of true gallantry, "that a dressing room without ladies was like the year without a spring, or rather, like the spring without flowers."

PIPING A PUNP.—A native of the Emerald Isle was asked the other day how he could tell that a man drank. "Faith, and Pat, I need'nt be after saying that a man was drunk at all at all without I saw him try to light his pipe at a pump."

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT UPON NAIL.—Charles X. king of France was strangantly stolid, but as singularly sacrasid. He himself was extraordinary sacrilence in sagacity, sarbation, he was sagacity in his sarcasm, he was sagacious in sanunation; he was stanic under aberration stromne in sentiment, and xtraordinary in stenpore xpression. He was xpatriated for his xcesses, and to xpiate his xtravagance, xiled and xpired in xile.

A severe Rebuke.—A spark had noticed, at a public place, a pretty looking girl, who, he thought, would be an easy prey; and for a time the ceremony, addressed her, but met with a severe rebuke; the so disconcerted him, that in his confusion he could just utter,

"Well, well, but do not swallow me."

"Ouaw," said the young woman with a significant smile, "you need not fear that: I am a heroine, and am not allowed to eat poet."

AFFECTING APPEAL.—Heller, the celebrated engraver, died, as he had for the principal part of his life lived, in the greatest poverty. Within a few days of his dissolution, finding he was not to seize the bed on which he lay, for a small debt which he was unable to discharge,—"Spare me," said the expiring artist; my bed for a little while—only till I can find another—is the grave.

A HUMANE BEGGAR.—A gentleman who was passing along Pearl street, a few evenings ago, encountered a boy who was crying very bitterly. "What is the matter" said the gentleman. "I'm hungry sir," said the boy. The gentleman opened at once the door of the first family hotel to his boarding house, and had a supper given him; after a few minutes the gentleman started on his walk again, and to his surprise found the boy at the same spot crying as before. "What's the matter boy?" said the gentleman. "I'm hungry" said the boy.—*Journ. of Com.*

Mr. Childs, of Connecticut, produced a gigantic barrel of Indigo in Congress, illustrative of the relation of an anecdote exemplifying the present deranged state of the currency. A gentleman, he said, "was traveling up the Mississippi with his wife in a steamboat; on the boat he stopped at a wood yard, and to procure some eggs for his wife, who was ill of health.—Having purchased some he returned to the boat with the eggs, and also dragging along a reluctant hen. Here, said he, here are the eggs, and here, pointing to the hull dog in the cabin. Here are the shells to take up and dogs for change here." said Mr. C. "I will not undertake to predict.—*Phil Herald.*

PRAIRIE TRAVELLING.—Not unfrequently the traveller goes over fertile plains in search perplexed on arriving at the diverging point of two roads, to determine which is right, as the want of improvement in Wisconsin has been so rapid as to efface all vestiges of the old, rude, but old fashioned and useful articles, denominated guideposts. The mounds before spoken of, serve as excellent land marks whereby to determine one's proper course, so long as they can be kept in sight. But as this cannot, in all situations be effected, I would respectfully suggest to the present generation, for the benefit of future navigators upon the prairie ocean, the erection of the dumb monitors just alluded to.

A PRETTY INCORPORATION.—There is said to exist among the Romans in the habit of secret self-suppression. On the Thursday previous to Midsummer, they try what is, among them, the fantastic swimming of the bridal wreath. Wreath of flowers is plaited together and thrown into the stream, when, if the wreath swims on the surface of the water, they wait in the same year exchange their maiden for a married life; but should it sink they are to wait still longer for a happy change.

GOOD ANECDOTE.—One day when the celebrated commandant Mr. —— was being examined upon, at a level in a court martial, in the presence of a number of scientific gentlemen, the servant, a raw country girl, to the rural of the establishment, brought in a basket, and tarrying, seemed to look on some of the assembled in much interest, but when she saw the instrumental read the newspapers through several times, and looked at the basket, in the difficulty, the blushed very red and edged her way sheepishly out of the room, exclaiming in a to her great amusement—*I declare, I thought, if them are somebody fellers could see through, I'd better find them she'd of know what good a body's clothes did'nt.*

Annal Anecdote.—There are many incidents in the early naval history of our country, worth preserving, among which is the following of the heroic Tinger. When he constructed the Gunboat No. 5, in charge of the Neptune Mole he refused to be boarded by a boat from the Surprise, the Englishmen on board were astonished, and after permission to examine the proportions of the American vessels. Captain Tinger replied that he following steady and noble answer: "A public ship refuses no protection for her men but her flag. I do not expect to succeed in a contest with you, but I will die at my quarters before a man shall be taken from the ship." The Englishmen threw hearty cheers, bandied with sincerity to their quarters, and fired the Yankee Doodle. The captain of the Surprise on hearing the determination of the Yankee, chose rather to pursue his course, than to do battle for dead men.

From the Sandusky Ohio Citizen.

ARTICLE OF SEPARATION.—The following article was sent to us for publication, and as a correction of the orthography would mar its beauty, when more intelligible to the eye of the language, we have thought best to present a literal copy of it as it came from the hand of the author. Separated husbands in this State will find from this document a mode of untying the marriage knot, and thereby in unwilling regard to slippery bondage, without troubling the Legislature with those private grants, to the det ument of public interest.

DARKSVILLE Licens County State of ohio.

this is to notifie that i Israel Cash has given up all rite and title to his wife Abigail Cash and never to be with her again i do swar to bind and obligate my self to never to trouble her again i do swar that she may have his sole use of any lot she may own in this State and i never will trouble her no more after this day For and You with her no longer Bein sworn sound under my hand this day of august] in. 1837.

Israel Cash

mahew X dean

SPEAKING OUT.—Those who have never spoken in public, can scarcely judge of the constternation of an old lady who spoke out in church. It was formerly the custom in country towns, for those who delivered several lines from the church to remain during the interval between morning and evening service. On this occasion, she had taken some milk in a pitcher for the children; and in the most interesting part of the worship, the cow had broken into the shed, and overthrust his head into the pitcher. Whether his head was too large or the pitcher too small, it is not our purpose to determine, but having regaled himself, the pitcher still obstinately retained his position, and was discovered tracking out with the pitcher stuck fast upon his head, and shaking—"Get out Pat!" says the old lady. Frightened at the sound of her own voice—"O Lord, I spoke out!—Murder!" said she—"There I spoke out again—O dear me, I keep talking all the time."

REMARKABLE CONFESSION.—The sudden conversion of four hundred Tyrolians of the Zillerthal, from the Catholic to the Reformed faith, excited much alarm at Rome, when the news was brought about, it is said, in the following manner: A Catholic priest left his flock with his last copy of the Bible, which passed from hand to hand—at first from motives of curiosity, but afterwards for the purpose of daily reading. The result was, that no fewer than 600 persons renounced the Catholic and embraced the Protestant faith. The Government of Vienna sought to constrain them to return to the religion they had adopted faith, or to emigrate into Transylvania. The only province of the empire where the existence of seceding sects is allowed. The Tyrolesns, however, protested against a compulsory emigration, and implored the protection of the King of Prussia. It is in consequence of this appeal that Mr. Gossler has been sent from the Court of Prussia on a mission to Vienna to negotiate an exchange of the unwilling.

Holy writ informs us, that in six days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, and the Sea and all that in them are. But the wonder of which I speak is greater than that. It was not with his father Adam in the Garden, nor with Noah in the Ark, but on a far more contemptible spot by which man fell. Not all that is Christ, but all that is Satan's kingdom is the work of Retribution. Yet it does exist and is rewardable and punishable.

A PLEASANT SOLEMNITY.—Nothing ever thrilled me more than when I once came suddenly, during my wanderings upon an encampment of the plagues-stricken. Tents had been hastily erected on a hill side, and the tents pitched among them; and in the midst of the fair effected basking in the sunshine, within their prescribed limits, and gazing eagerly at the solitary passenger whose only connection with vicinity may conduct past their temporary dwellings; there sat or roll half naked upon the grass and the sallow and care-worn parents hanging over the garments of the sixteen on the trees of the neighborhood. Such was precisely the case with that unfortunate family, as related above. I was very hastily dislodged by the shouts of the guard stationed to enforce the quarantine of the mountain colony, and the jeers and exclamations of my companions. It is difficult to look upon that which is dreaded by all, and believe in the existence of this frightful scourge" It is the same which in the days of old was to terrify men in the garden of Eden.—*The City of the Sultan.*

A BRAHMIN NOT SINGER.—We find the following anecdote in the last number of the Gazette de Lyons, one day lately observed a poor woman, with her four children, at the door of a baker, praying for some bread. Her decent and respectable appearance, in the midst of extreme poverty, interested the kind-hearted vocalist. He desired the poor woman to follow him into the place Bellecour, where, placing himself in a corner, with his back to the wall, his head covered with his handkerchief, and his hat at his feet, he began to sing his most favorite opera airs. The beauty of his voice drew a crowd around him: the cries of some appeared to stimulate the generosity of the by-standers, and five franc pieces fell in showers into the hat. When the singer had collected as much money as he had wanted, transformed himself into a street beggar, brought the money to the poor woman in the hat, emptied its contents into the apron of the poor woman, and, with a kind word, disappeared among the crowd. His talent, however, betrayed him, though his face was concealed; the cries of some persons, who knew him, appeared on the occasion of his departure, and the name of Lays, the famous tenor, was heard.—*Journal de Commerce.*

A CHARACTER.—At Lansing, aged upwards of 80, lives a man of strange and original character. He is wealthy and childless; his wife and six attached persons to whom he has striven, not with him at the same table. He is shrewd in his dealings, and has made a great many bargains in his time. The last land sale he attended he bought by him—nine acres, at $1000 the acre, one half on delivering the deed. He required this to be paid in specie—which, as he had a box cap, they "turned up" and gave him. He went to the office and then came back and said he would not take the money among the children. They had to go all over town to get the money changed, and asked of him. His frame bends under the weight of 84 years but his health is unbroken, and he rides on horseback as well as ever. Some years ago, down the hollow, and if connections observance of the holidays of Christmas and New Year, so ensure calm slumbers, that old man has not been known to sleep. What will our readers think of a man who refuses more than five per cent.—*N. Y. Times.*

ROME.—A custom that will hardly be believed in our land, but one which is said to exist, is that servants come to demand presents in money of the persons who eat at the table of their master. If a nobleman has given a dinner, those invited are waited upon by the servants of the house, the next day like a dozen. Then if you are in the habit of visiting at a certain house during the year, Christmas and New Year's day are sure to be days remembrance money. A duke's servant does not hesitate to call on a private man, if he does not see in his letter." Here are the names of so many servants. Will you please to send a present to each so much." If you have given one year the next, and the next year wish to give less you are informed in the walk of servants, that you have down in my book for last."

Modern Rome is a city of vast grand, dignified ruin, occupying nearly one half of what was enclosed in the walls of ancient Rome. The space is covered with villas, vegetable gardens, and preserved from all intrusion save the entry, and the ancient Rome can hardly be said to exist as an existence but in connection with it. In exception of such an affair as the Coliseum, Modern Rome is composed of small houses and large houses on a large scale—many of them magnificently large.

The picture galleries of Rome are not comparatively extensive; but there are very numerous. Half of the palaces have them, and it is said that most of them are of the masters. The Doria Gallery contains a number of pictures of the first worth looking at. To go to all these galleries perhaps costs, and that is the case, more than a month a year. To take a glance, may be done in various degrees of quickness.

CHARACTERS LETTERS ON AMERICA.—The world is apt to form a judgment of a man's character, and take a deep view of past, present and future American affairs.

"Those lands on the same river where our colonists the French, abandoned themselves in search of the Indies, and where they found but vast whole fleets of superb steamboats. While the Americans are industriously at work, and sleeping with them in the forest being, like them, by the chase, traveling on land after their manner, fashions, by a singular contrast, the American has invented ancient trees, driven the English resort of cattle for the deer of the forest. Their cities, dug land and made roads. Those water-falls, which we in vain had been attempting to turn to account, they have not seen, and our officers had measured at the peril of their lives, they have made to serve. They have erected them up in the reservoirs of their mills and their cities. Their rivers, which we call streams, the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Missouri, the French, the population which would have been the Americans, it would have engaged all the way poisoned, but it would have been surrounded by a belt of fire, and the conflagration would have passed away before man would have had a moment to breathe. Nothing is more like the scenes of terrors that the Americans have subjected to for these fifteen years.

The following does justice to the feeling of the Americans in general, and which is more predominant in the mind and conduct of every American woman:—"I would not take the arm of my brother last night—not a young lady to her friend, a very intelligent girl, about fourteen, in a large town near Lake Ontario, she replied, 'because I know not to in a locomotive may, I mention, I was the first of the kind of you refuse the attention of all beauteous men, you will have none! I know you!' Very well, and she then I ate dispense with them altogether, for my resolution is undoubtedly fixed.—*Tuscaloosa Intelligencer.*

THE BLUE YARN STOCKINGS.—When Dr. Franklin was received at the French Court as American Minister, he felt some scruples of conscience in complying with their fashions as to dress. "He had been said to the Minister, that as he was a very plain man, and represented a plain, republican people, the king would indulge his desire to appear in the court in his usual dress. Independent of this, the season of the year, said he, renders the wearing of silk stockings to fine silk somewhat dangerous.

The French courtiers made light of this, but said that fashion was too sacred a thing for him to meddle with, but he would do him the honour to imitate, the city of his mission.

The king smiled and returned word that Dr. Franklin was at liberty to appear at court in any dress that he pleased. In spite of that delicate respect for strangers for which the French have so remarkable, the courtiers could not help stiffling at first at Franklin's plain dress, and especially his "*blue yarn stockings.*" But it soon appeared as though he had been introduced upon this splendid theatre only to demonstrate, that great genius, like true beauty, needs not the aid of ornament. The court was so taken with him, and the brilliancy of his mind that they never looked upon his dress. The ladies left with his head a copy of the Bible, which passed from hand to hand—at first from motives of curiosity, but afterwards for the purpose of daily reading. The result was, that no fewer than 600 persons renounced the Catholic and embraced the Protestant faith. The Government of Vienna sought to constrain them to return to the religion they had adopted faith, or to emigrate into Transylvania. The only province of the empire where the existence of seceding sects is allowed. The Tyrolesns, however, protested against a compulsory emigration, and implored the protection of the King of Prussia. It is in consequence of this appeal that Mr. Gossler has been sent from the Court of Prussia on a mission to Vienna to negotiate an exchange of the unwilling.

Holy writ informs us, that in six days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, and the Sea and all that in them are. But the wonder of which I speak is greater than that. It was not with his father Adam in the Garden, nor with Noah in the Ark, but on a far more contemptible spot by which man fell. Not all that is Christ, but all that is Satan's kingdom is the work of Retribution. Yet it does exist and is rewardable and punishable.

A PLEASANT SOLEMNITY.—Nothing ever thrilled me more than when I once came suddenly, during my wanderings upon an encampment of the plagues-stricken. Tents had been hastily erected on a hil side, and the tents pitched among them; and in the midst of the fair effected basking in the sunshine, within their prescribed limits, and gazing eagerly at the solitary passenger whose only connection with vicinity may conduct past their temporary dwellings; there sat or roll half naked upon the grass and the sallow and care-worn parents hanging over the garments of the sixteen on the trees of the neighborhood. Such was precisely the case with that unfortunate family, as related above. I was very hastily dislodged by the shouts of the guard stationed to enforce the quarantine of the mountain colony, and the jeers and exclamations of my companions. It is difficult to look upon that which is dreaded by all, and believe in the existence of this frightful scourge" It is the same which in the days of old was to terrify men in the garden of Eden.—*The City of the Sultan.*

A BRAHMIN NOT SINGER.—We find the following anecdote in the last number of the Gazette de Lyons, one day lately observed a poor woman, with her four children, at the door of a baker, praying for some bread. Her decent and respectable appearance, in the midst of extreme poverty, interested the kind-hearted vocalist. He desired the poor woman to follow him into the place Bellecour, where, placing himself in a corner, with his back to the wall, his head covered with his handkerchief, and his hat at his feet, he began to sing his most favorite opera airs. The beauty of his voice drew a crowd around him: the cries of some appeared to stimulate the generosity of the by-standers, and five franc pieces fell in showers into the hat. When the singer had collected as much money as he had wanted, transformed himself into a street beggar, brought the money to the poor woman in the hat, emptied its contents into the apron of the poor woman, and, with a kind word, disappeared among the crowd. His talent, however, betrayed him, though his face was concealed; the cries of some persons, who knew him, appeared on the occasion of his departure, and the name of Lays, the famous tenor, was heard.—*Journal de Commerce.*

THEATRICAL CRITICISM IN CHINA.—In England, the critics are sometimes hissed, but in China they are bastinadoed. The following translation of the audience turning their backs—but in China, the audience turn their backs upon the critics—the backs and backsides have their claws occasionally brightened under the following translation of a newspaper critique on the theatre in China.

While we were entering the court yard of the Minister's house, we saw a company of comedians. The actors were very indifferent, for they were not perfect in their parts, or at least that their performance did not satisfy the taste of the great man who was present at the play. They were accordingly undergoing the unmerciful bastinado. The actors were all of them of the lowest class, and the actors of their impudence, and the actors of their impudence, and the actors of their impudence